

# FORT WAYNE SENTINEL.

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## THOMAS TIGAR,

EDITOR & PUBLISHER.  
THE THIRD STORY OF BARNETT & HANNAH'S  
NEW BUILDING, COLUMBIA STREET.

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## THE MUSE.

### ODE TO THE SUN.

BY BYRON.

Arise, thou glorious orb of day!  
Gild all the world with beams of ray;  
I greet thee, orb of heavenly birth,  
Regent alike of air and earth.

Light is the robe that nature wears;  
Splendid is thine that heaven prepares—  
Come then with all thy splendour near,  
O sun, with visage calm and clear!  
Come! and I ever will admire,  
Orb, with face so full of fire!

From the Madisonian

A model for a circular to be addressed by a whig member of the 27th Congress to his constituents.

QUI CAPIT, ILLE FACIT.

It is a duty that I owe you all  
To tell you what I've done here at the Capitol,  
Since your kind voice sent me hitherward  
To represent your wishes and defend  
Your principles and interests—how well  
I have repaid your generous confidence—  
How, with no eye but to the country's weal,  
I've thundered forth in speeches—log-rolled  
round.

Amongst the members—strove successfully  
In carrying out your wishes; gained a name  
That flings a brilliant halo round my head,  
And lends its lustre to my reputation—  
These things I shall relate; for are they not  
In all the archives of the country written?  
To say much more on this score would appear  
Like vanity in me—but to say less  
To you would be the arrantest injustice.

I've lived upon the fatness of the land,  
I've lunched and drank at Fox—I've dined at  
Walker's—

And supped, too, a la Francaise, at Boulanger's—  
I would have taken dinner with the 'Captain,'  
Had it not been for certain weighty reasons,  
The least of which would surely be sufficient—  
One of them is—I've never been invited—  
And then besides, you know, at the extra ses-

sionary,  
We all agreed to ent the man's acquaintance—  
Issued a manifesto—called him names—  
Abused him harshly—which, by the by,  
(I mention it to you, my friends, and rose.)  
Didn't appear to take as we expected,  
Among the sovereigns—so, of course I couldn't  
As a stern, staunch, unwavering, steadfast whig;  
A loyal follower of our great champion—  
So far commit myself as to condescend  
To exchange with him life's common courtesies.

But nevertheless, I have lived, as it becomes  
Your representative—fed high and kept myself  
To glorious plight, high health, and sound diges-

tion.

As it regards my public course—my speeches  
Are they not printed—sent by scores among  
you?

I've spoken—on my credit he it said—  
De cunctis rebus, et quibusdam aliis—  
I've spent considerable sums to print  
And circulate my eloquent discourses—  
I've had them published in the country papers,  
For your enlightenment and sole behalf,  
And paid the printers at their regular rate  
For advertisements—Is not this a mark  
Of patriotism worthy imitation?

I've voted always as the caucus told me—  
Never in any single instance swerved  
From the strict line marked out by the stern  
bat

Of that imperious statesman—our great leader,  
Whose spirit never yet has ceased to rule  
Our party in its each and every action,  
And, as I know I've never yet once balked  
Or kicked in the traces, I am confident  
The seeming inconsistency—the oddness  
Of having—sometimes ruled, as I have done,  
Both as and against the anti-slavery question—  
And what is stranger—pose against and for  
it—

As was the case last session on the Tariff,  
The Distribution, and the Bankrupt laws—  
I say, these seeming inconsistencies  
Can be most satisfactorily explained,  
And should not be in judgment brought against  
me.

For, at our caucus, every thing was fixed—  
Each vote determined—all the points laid down,  
Even the very amusement suggested  
Which each should use upon the fit occasion—  
And every man of us all told the mark.  
We trusted, that with you, the sovereign Peo-

ple,  
The simple fact, that Henry Clay so wished it,  
Would justify in fully in our voting  
Even against your dearest interests;  
For he is not our head—our chief—our key-

stone!  
And must he not be made our President?  
And does it not behoove us all to give  
Our votes and our political life for him?  
I know your answer—rely upon  
Your love for him to yield to me your pardon.

As to the President—this Captivity Tyler—  
(To use the phrase and elegant sonnet)  
First prompted by our classic brother, (But-) Say, have I not at a red him?—can you find  
A single speech of mine wherein I have not  
Battered him soundly?—called him traitor—ir-

grate—  
Apostate—Judas—Arnold—Accedency!  
Have I not voted 'yes' on his every project?

Have I not voted for whatever he hated?  
Have I not striven with my best endeavors  
To send him every bill I knew he'd veto?  
Have I not done whatever could be done  
To make him odious in the people's eyes  
And thus prevent all chance of interference  
With the aspirations of our great Kentucky?  
What have I left undone to show my hatred—  
My spite—my malice—and my indignation?  
And was this not well done? I look with pride  
On all these fierce outpourings of my wrath,  
And doubt not they have been the fruitful  
source

Of my sleepless nights and weary days—  
Unquiet dreams and bitter meditations  
To my unhappy victim—for, I think,  
He holds of great account my good opinion.

But I must close; I've given now the gist  
Of all my doings—'tis n't much in truth—  
For as you know, our vast and mighty projects  
Have all been thwarted—so at least we say—  
And the grand total of three long sessions  
Of this great Congress may be summed up  
thus—

We've done, and we've undone—passed—and  
repealed—

Resolved and re-resolved—and nothing done—  
Come hither with a powerful majority—  
Depart—seems—a fragment of a fraction—  
Left on the statute book no marks except  
The evidence of inactivity—

Talked largely—loudly—lengthily about  
Relief for our good friends—the dear, dear peo-

ple—  
And left them in a worse fix than we found them;

But then we followed orders—and I hope,  
As I have shown such perfect willingness  
To work at any thing however dirty,  
So it subserved the interest of our party,  
You'll send me here again—condone my con-

duct—  
Give me the flattering seal of your approval—  
And show the world your estimate aright  
The faithful service of your humble servant.

## FORT WAYNE SENTINEL.

KINNE'S LAW BOOKS.—In another page will  
be found an advertisement for a series of law  
books to which we would direct the attention of  
the profession. The work would of themselves  
form almost a complete law library. They are  
on a novel plan—in the form of questions and  
answers, arranged under distinct heads, and con-

veniently subdivided, so that any point in law  
can be at once turned to, and all the references  
and authorities seen at a single glance. The  
saving of time and labor, in thus having all the  
authorities on any given question pointed out at  
once, must be obvious. We have some knowl-

edge of these works, having ourselves, when in  
New York, resided in setting them up, and  
can bear testimony to their inestimable worth.  
A small edition was published some years ago and  
circulated gratuitously among the most eminent  
legal gentlemen in this country. Their encom-

iums and suggestions have induced the indefatigable  
author to enlarge and complete his works,  
and offer them to the world. A specimen can be  
seen at the office of L. P. Ferry Esq in this  
city. The following notice from the N. York  
Com. Gazette fully explains the nature and con-

tents of these valuable works:

## KINNE'S BLACKSTONE.

The most important parts of Blackstone's  
Commentaries reduced to Questions and  
Answers. By ASA KINNE, 1 vol. 3d edition,  
1842, pp. 266, with an Index and Glossary.

This compilation consists of a series of ques-

tions, with their proper and appropriate an-

swers, with a reference to the book, page,  
and chapter of the original work, where the  
subject which suggests the question, is dis-

cussed at large. A momentary glance at this  
volume will readily convince any one of its  
great utility to the law student, for a chapter  
of Blackstone's Commentaries attentively  
read, and then reviewed by means of their  
questions, must necessarily make a deep  
impression on the mind. It will also be  
useful to practitioners having little time to  
devote to reading, not only as a good index,  
but as a refresher to the memory.

To the student who is preparing for examination  
in particular we would say, if you have not at  
ready in your possession a copy of Kinne's  
Blackstone, procure one at once, which will  
soon tell you what you know and what you  
do not know of the *Alpha* and *Omega* of all  
law productions.

To the above edition is added by the au-

thor an Appendix—Consisting of Questions  
and Answers on the laws of the United  
States relative to criminal offences and their  
punishment, with reference to the acts of  
Congress and Judicial Decisions.

It is a well known fact that the laws which  
compose the criminal code of the U. States  
are contained in various acts of Congress,  
some of which have been passed more than  
half a century. This addition to the origi-

nal work is a complete key for unlocking  
and pointing to the law on this sub-

ject, and must, as soon as its merits become  
known, be held in high repute by the legal  
profession, and indeed, by every citizen of  
the United States desirous of knowing the  
laws by which he is governed. The Appen-

dix alone is worth twice the price charged  
for the whole work.

KINNE'S KENT.

The most important part of Kent's Com-

mentaries on American Law reduced to  
Questions and Answers. By ASA KINNE, 2  
vols. 2d Edition, 1840, pp. 250, with an In-

dex and Glossary. The plan, arrangement,  
and execution of this work is the same as  
that of Kinne's Blackstone, and cannot but  
be useful, not only to the law student, but to  
the public at large.

KINNE'S LAW COMPENDIUM.

Questions and answers on law alphabeti-

cally arranged with reference to the most  
approved authorities. By ASA KINNE, 2  
vols. 2d edition 1840 and 1841, 1st vol.

containing 600 pages, 2d vol. 750 pages.—  
Every legal subject being arranged in strict  
alphabetical order, it gives the facility of in-

stant reference, and will therefore be found  
a powerful auxiliary to the law student—of  
great service to the gentleman of the bar—  
and of much aid to the mercantile commu-

nity as well for the lucid and concise expo-

sition which it affords to the operation and  
effect of law in all its various branches, as for  
the vast accumulation of trustworthy au-

thorities and references cited from the whole  
range of legal treatises and reports, both  
American and Foreign. For value of con-

tents, comprehensiveness of detail, and use-

fulness of information, it will be found supe-

rior to any law work now extant.

Appendix No. 1. to Kinne's Law Com-

pendium 1842, 112 pages. This is a contin-

uation of Kinne's Law Compendium—Still  
preserving the form of Question and Answer  
with a vast accumulation of authorities in  
support of the principles laid down. The  
head-principally treated upon at full length  
are Abatement, Arrest, Assignment and At-

tachment. The answers given are full and  
explicit, and fortified by an exhibition of au-

thority which demonstrates the industry and  
learning with which the work has been pre-

pared. The author has here so fully explain-

ed the nature, history and origin of Assign-

ment, that we feel it our duty particularly,  
to call the attention of the professional men and  
of the public at large to this subject, than

which no other involves an interest so uni-

versal and important at this period. He not  
only tells us what the Foreign and Ameri-

can Law has been, and now is, in general,  
but cites us to cases decided in different  
states in the years 1840-41. The subject  
of assignment is divided as follows: 'Volun-

tary assignment by debtors for benefit of  
creditors; Release; Securities; Rights of  
debtors to make an assignment; Devolutions  
of the Supreme, Circuit and District Courts  
of the United States, Partnership property

Right of debtor to prefer one creditor to an-

other; Assignment in general, How far the  
interest of the assignee will be protected an-

law &c. How may be made Effect of &c. As-

ignment of bonds and liabilities of As-

signors on their assignments, Decisions of  
the Supreme, Circuit and District Courts of  
the United States, assignment of choses in

Action, Effect of possession by an Assignor  
of Assigned property after assignment, what

is and what is not assignable, General Prin-

ciples, Decisions in 1840-41 in Massachu-

setts, Pennsylvania, Delaware, New Hamp-

shire, Arkansas, Connecticut and N. Caroli-

na, Foreign Law, History and origin of As-

signment.

We should think, from the attention we

have been able to give to the examination of  
what is written on Assignment, that the

author has collected in a few pages the law  
of the whole world, for more than a century

past.

We scarcely need add, that a knowledge  
of the law of attachment, is at this time of  
vast importance, not only to the legal gen-

tleman, but to every man of business. The  
following are some of the leading heads on  
attachment, as found in the Index. What  
constitutes valid attachment? Proceedings  
in attachment. Effect of an attachment ac-

cording to the rights of the creditor and de-

debtor, &c. Attachment against absent and  
absconding debtors in different states, N. York

Against what property may attachment be  
made. Who may attach and when. Against  
what an attachment lies, what property &c.

Trustees how appointed, &c. What credi-

tors may come in, and when. Attachments  
against absconding and absent debtors in  
Pennsylvania. Domestic—Who are liable

to a foreign attachment, and when a domes-

tic attachment must issue? Foreign At-

tachment—What property is liable to foreign  
attachment, and when an Assignment will de-

feat it? For what demands, and in what  
Courts a foreign Attachment lies. Gar-

nishier's rights and liabilities. Pledging  
practice, and effect of judgment in foreign  
Attachments. Attachments against abscond-

ing and absent debtors in South Carolina,  
Domestic. Foreign attachments against ab-

sconding debtors in North Carolina. At-

tachments against absconding and absent de-

btor in Kentucky. Attachments in Virginia—  
Attachments against absconding and absent

debtors in Connecticut. Attachments against  
absconding and absent debtors in Tennessee.

Attachments against absconding and absent  
debtors in Maryland. Attachments against  
absconding and absent debtors in N. Jersey.

Decisions in 1840-41, in the states of  
Tennessee, Illinois, Vermont, New York,  
Louisiana, Ohio and Maine.

The plan, utility, and accuracy of the  
works of Mr. Kinne have received the un-

qualified approbation of the most distinguish-

ed jurists in the United States. Among the  
numerous names are the following: Mr. Jus-

tice Story; James T. Austin, Attorney  
General of Massachusetts; Ovid F. John-

son, Attorney General of Pennsylvania; Chief  
Justice Williams, of Vermont; Chief Jus-

tice Horsey of New Jersey; David  
Paul Brown, Esq; Judges Peters and Bou-

vier, of Philadelphia; Mr. Chancellor Kent  
of N. York; Chief Justice Tucker, of Vir-

ginia; Chief Justice Clanch, of Wash-

ington City, &c.

From the *Lady's World of Fashion.*  
THE MAID OF SCATACOOK.  
BY G. N. ELWOOD.

[CONCLUDED.]  
CHAPTER III.

On the rock where Edward Morley sat  
fishing when he first saw Weenora, reclined  
Ohio, the Indian stranger. For a long time  
he sat in moody silence, apparently watching  
the eddies of the stream as it whirled thro-

the rocks. But his thoughts were away, and  
at last, as if impatient at being so long pen-

ing within his bosom, unconsciously to him-

self, they found vent in words.

'What can this be that comes over me at  
times like some dream of my childhood?'

I look on the scenes around this spot, a dim  
remembrance of them creeps through my  
brain, as if they were familiar to me years

ago, and then had been forgotten. This  
rock, the spreading elm above me—this riv-

er with its tiny whirlpools, and its frothy  
crests—and the huge walls that form the  
banks below, all—seem like some friends

with whom I have of old been intimate—  
Even some of the faces that here meet my  
eye bring to mind an indistinct vision of  
things I have seen before; and when I first

look on them memory can almost grasp the  
circumstances—but then with the very effort  
to recall them they fade away, and leave me  
dark and doubtful as before. I cannot but

feel as if Weenora and his wife are in some  
strange manner connected with the days of  
my infancy. A regard for Alpoorah, for  
which I cannot account, has grown up in my  
bosom. It seems not new, but like some  
feeling nearly forgotten and now brought to  
fresh life. And Weenora, how my heart yearns  
toward her as I drew her from the rapids  
below. Had I not known it to be impos-

sible I could have sworn she was my  
sister. Ah! sister! Have I sister?—broth-

er—relatives? I have thus far lived alone,  
with no object on whom to place my affec-

tions, warm, gushing as they were, and  
longing to flow out in the smooth channel of  
a brother's love. I have lived an Indian till  
tired of forests, and of wild beasts their in-

habitants, I have thrown off my disguise and  
sought the dwellings of the whites. There  
did I live a new life—I pursued knowledge,  
and made myself well versed as they in the  
lore of other days. I sought amongst them  
that which I found not—pleasure—happi-

ness—for such was their devotion to man, now  
and to be the shrine of fashion and pleasure,  
that they found no time to think; and dis-

gusted with their hollow heartlessness and pride,  
I returned again to the life I had despised.  
But happy I could not be. I could not now  
live one of the dark maidens of my own vil-

lage, for I had ate of the fruit of the tree of  
knowledge, and felt myself immeasurably  
their superior. Again I set forth—my steps  
came hither. Am I at last to find one to  
love? Weenora! Ah! I feel it—she is my  
sister. But one day ago I asked her hand—  
will it be given—do I wish it? The fair girl  
I met yesterday—she is not my sister—but  
can she love me? Oh! this is intolerable—  
I must—I will unravel this mystery!

When Ohio returned to Weenora's dwell-

ing he found there the two Morley's dwell-

ing, which was somewhat large, commodi-

ous, and erected far more substantially,  
and with much more regard to neatness than  
Indian wigwags generally were, stood but a  
few rods from the river on the western bank,  
where the scenery is unusually striking and  
beautiful.

They had been seated but a short time  
before Alpoorah observing that the day was  
too pleasant to be lost by keeping in doors,  
proposed a walk into the garden—for, said  
she, we have a garden, although we live in  
a humble style.' The spot to which she led  
them was not unworthy the name of garden.

It was filled with thirty vegetables and sweet  
flowers, many of them of a rare order, which  
had been procured from the coast by Mow-

heue as presents to his wife and daughter—  
And there were besides many wild flowers  
that gained new beauty by cultivation. In  
the centre was a large, but somewhat rude,  
labor, and covering it a most luxuriant vine,  
loaded with clusters of wild grapes. At one  
end of the garden was a grassy back, shaded  
by several forest elms that had been spared  
by the axe, and at the foot, a small gurgling  
brook of the clearest water wound along in  
an emptied shell in the Housatonic.

As Ohio, for a time, forgot the so-

ciety of the younger ladies, Morley soon  
found an opportunity to converse with Alpoor-

ah alone. He took advantage of this mo-

ment to ask her consent to his union with  
Weenora.

She seemed somewhat surprised at the  
question—but after a moment's hesita-

tion—  
'I should be pleased with it, provided you  
gain her consent, but it was no longer ago  
yesterday Ohio made the same request  
of Mowheue.'

'Oh! my husband referred him to me, but in  
timidated his wish that they should be united.  
I have not yet spoken to Weenora on the  
subject, but she shall decide. I have an in-

fluence over Mowheue, and if she wishes, I  
shall be exercised in your favor.'

'Thank you, thank you, you have made  
me happy,' said Edward.

'Perhaps no time could be better than this  
for the decision,' continued Alpoorah, 'for I  
is better that you and Ohio be present.'

They moved toward the bank whether the  
rest of the company had preceded them—  
here she informed her daughter of the two  
proposals, and requested her to decide which  
of them, if either, she would accept.

'Oh! mother! mother! cried Weenora, and  
did not face in Alpoorah's bosom.

'Nay, my daughter, fear not to speak your  
preference. This is a matter of much im-

portance, and you alone can decide it.'

'How can I mother? said the blushing  
girl, while the fond glance which for an in-

stant she cast on Morley told more plainly  
than words the decision which her heart had  
already made. That glance was not lost on  
Ohio, but his countenance, lucid-like, chan-

ged not.

'If you will listen to me awhile I will tell  
you briefly my history,' said Alpoorah, 'my  
life has been a continual one, and the story  
might have some influence upon Weenora's  
decision. I have long waited for an oppor-

tunity to relate it to her, but never found one  
so favorable as this.'

All united in a request to hear her story,  
and after reflecting a few moments, she thus  
began.

'I was born in England, of wealthy parents,  
and till my eighteenth year had every de-

gree of my heart gratified. My mother died  
when I was a few months old, and I was left  
to the care of a sister of hers, who, from mis-

taken kindness, mislaid me in every wish,  
while she neglected to instill into my mind  
those principles which alone can effectually  
exclude evil or useless inclinations. She  
took every pains with my mind, but enter-

ing passed by my moral education. The re-

sult was I grew up perfect in these acc-

omplishments which adorn society, and es-

pecially our sex, but without any fixed prin-

ciple—haughty in spirit, considering my  
will as law, and all about me of equal or  
lower rank, only as subjects of my control.

In my arrogance I looked around upon those  
who constituted the circle in which I moved  
and proudly congratulated myself that I was  
superior to them all. My father, engrossed  
with public as well as private cares, suppli-

ed plentifully with gold; convinced doubtless  
that no farther trouble was necessary to fill  
me with the life of ease and splendor which I  
afterward learned he designed me to enjoy.

'When I was sixteen my father brought a  
young man into our family, who, though of  
noble parents, was a younger son, and with-

out a patrimony. He was a very distant re-

to suffer alone. Then all grew dark, and I heard strange voices about me, and I thought I was in the land of spirits.

"When my senses returned I was lying in an Indian wigwam. Some one had discovered me in the forest, and generously borne me to his tent. Through the aid of herbs, in the use of which the Indians were skilled, I was restored to length to health though it was weeks before my strength returned. My noble benefactors offered me an asylum till I could find some means of providing for myself. Some time afterward a son was borne to me, and as he grew up I fancied him the exact image of his father. He had the same noble features, and dark full eyes, and he began to be a solace and a comfort to me, and to relieve me of the terrible melancholy that had been weighing upon me since my husband's death. But alas! he too was taken from me. It was on the fourth birthday that I had taken him out into the fields to enjoy the pure air. As I sat weaving a little basket, a work which I had long before learned to do, and while memory was leading me back over the sea to the home of my ancestors, I forgot for a few moments to watch my boy, and when I had finished my work he was nowhere to be seen. Thinking he must have returned to the tent, which was not far distant, I hastened thither; he was not there. I never saw my boy again. All search proved useless. He must have perished in the forest of hunger, or by wild beasts, or been carried away by some party, belonging to a tribe hostile to that to which I had become attached.

"A few months afterward I was married to my present husband, Mowheo. Once I had written to my father in terms of penitence and humility, but as I never received a reply I concluded I was forgotten and despised. It was Mowheo who had found me in the forest, and conceiving an affection for me, and never joined himself to one of his own people. At last I consented to become his wife, and I have never since regretted it. He has ever treated me with kindness and sympathy and—where his blood pure as my own, and his complexion as fair—I could not have loved him more deeply. He was generous to me in my distresses, and saved the memory of my dear Henry, and the love I still cherish for him, he has the sole homage of my heart."

CHAPTER IV.

All sat a few moments in silence after Alpoorah had ceased speaking, pondering on the narrative they had just heard. Presently Otho sprang down the bank to the rivulet at his foot, and washing the paint from his face, turned toward the rest of the party with a complexion as fair almost as that of any one amongst them. Save his dress all traces of the Indian had vanished. In a moment he and Alpoorah were locked in each other's arms.

"Mother! mother!"

"My son—oh my long lost boy."

It was indeed the still same boy she had lost twenty years before, and for whom she had long since ceased to mourn as dead.

"Weenora, sister!" said he, and as they embraced, their hearts were filled with a new emotion, the pure and holy feeling of a brother's love.

"And will you not call me brother?" said Edward, "Weenora, my own, will you not make us brothers?"

She frankly offered him her hand, which he took and drew her to his heart, and from that hour they were one forever.

"And now," said Edward, "comes our turn for explanation for my sweet sister and myself, but strangers in this land. We were born and educated in Merry England, our father died some two years since, and his relatives, through some quibble of the law succeeded in wresting from us our paternal inheritance. Fortunately for us our mother, who had died a year previously, though her name was wealthy, and left us sufficient to live on in this land in luxury. Accident found the quiet for which I longed. We live for ourselves, having thrown by all the usages of the society in which we were educated and all I saw Weenora here there were no other left for me to desire. We took our mother's name, for I resolved that if I could not possess my father's estates I would not bear his name. My father was Sir William Hallbert."

"And are you then the son of him whom I so deeply wronged?" said Alpoorah, "that we should meet thus—and yet methinks as well. Take Weenora, and by my father's will in a measure obeyed, by the action of the children of those who should have been themselves united. But bear you any tidings from my father?"

"He died long since, with his last breath forgiving you. Your letter never could have reached him, for both he and Sir William, who still retained some affection for the first object of his love, instituted inquiries in the hope that you might be found, but, as you are aware, with no success. The estate was divided among his relatives. I heard the circumstances from my father shortly before his death."

It was a little time afterward that the minister of the parish was called on to perform the marriage ceremony at the house of Mowheo; and never was there a lovelier or more happy pair than were Edward Morley and Weenora, the Maid of Sealacook, on their bridal day.

Edward took his fair bride home to his cottage, but not many months had passed ere another was erected near it, and when it was finished the two were as like each other as two twins; the new one was occupied by the laughing Susan and her doting husband, Henry Ehlhard, though she seldom greeted him by any other name than Otho, that being the name she called him by when she first felt the breath of love playing about her heart.

Years afterward, Susan occasionally laughed at her brother, because some of his children gave signs to their dark, but not uncommonly complexion, that the purest blood of his family had somewhat degenerated but he always replied by declaring that some one of her own children would be a full-blooded son of the forest, after Otho, his father; which prediction never was verified, she being blessed with a very goodly number notwithstanding.

More than a century has passed since the events of our story transpired, but the memory of these events is still fresh among some of the older inhabitants of the vicinity; and though the changes of time have removed the descendants of Otho and Morley from their father's homes, their story is still told to listeners by the winter fireside.

MORMONISM.—It is said that Joe Smith has recently sent forth a large number of female preachers of "great talent and surprising beauty," to preach the doctrines of the Mormons. "They will, no doubt, gain numerous admirers, and turn the hearts of many

**FORT WAYNE SENTINEL.**

SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1843.

FOR PRESIDENT  
**MARTIN VAN BUREN.**

FOR VICE PRESIDENT  
**RICHARD M. JOHNSON.**

(Subject to the decision of a National Convention.)

FOR GOVERNOR  
**JAMES WHITCOMB.**

FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR  
**JESSE D. BRIGHT.**

FOR CONGRESS, TENTH DISTRICT.  
**ANDREW KENNEDY.**

Mr. Forward has resigned his place of Secretary of the Treasury, and John C. Spencer been appointed to succeed him. Mr. Everett has been appointed minister to China. It is said that Mr. Webster will be sent to England, Usher to the state department, and Wise or Cushing to the navy.

There appears to be a systematic effort making by those who have the control of the Times to prevent the establishment of a German paper in this place. Their motive is fully understood and duly appreciated as well by ourselves as by those more immediately interested—the German citizens of the place. It is feared that the circulation of such a paper among our adopted citizens might lessen the chance of a certain would-be congressman's obtaining German votes in this district. To effect their object they have adopted their leader's usual method of making unfounded assertions, and falsifying facts; they have procured an incorrect translation of our prospectus—so translated, if we are not wrongly informed, at the suggestion of a creature of the would-be congressman aforesaid—and then, assuming such false translation to be correct, have proceeded with great earnestness to comment on the sentiments they themselves had interpolated—to demolish the man of straw of their own creating. What do they expect to gain by this dishonorable, ridiculous course? Have they so poor an opinion of the Germans as to think they will believe this false translation when they have the original before them in their own language? This "trick," like many similar ones, will recoil on their own heads.—The attempt to commence the publication of the Beobachter was made at the request of a number of the most intelligent Germans in this place, who were naturally desirous to have a paper circulated among them which they could all understand, and by which they could learn the news of the day, and the changes made in our laws by the legislature. Will this attempt to prevent the accomplishment of their wishes induce them to vote for or support the party which has thus shown its hostility to them? Or if the Times is afraid that a German paper might oppose the election of its patron, will it gratuitously attacks on the editor, before it was ascertained that the paper would go into operation, induce him to be less decided when the publication is commenced? The whole course of the masters of the Times in this business has been a very short-sighted one, and we have no doubt they will have ample cause to repent their folly, when they discover that the Germans do not, spaniel-like, fawn on those who scourge them, and lick the hand that wields the lash. Their petty malice has awakened an interest in our undertaking, and been of signal service to us. We hope they may continue their ill-judged efforts.

The articles in the Times are almost too contemptible for notice; but as some who have not seen our prospectus, may have been led to misunderstand our object in commencing the publication of a German paper here, we will briefly state that we were induced to do it by the Germans themselves. It is intended to be strictly a newspaper, the Times to the contrary notwithstanding; and although it will, of course, like the great majority of those among whom it will circulate, be Democratic in its principles, so far as it may interfere with politics, yet it was never intended to make it altogether a party paper. A newspaper has been long needed by the German population of Indiana; we are now happy to be able to state that our encouragement is such as to leave no doubt that in a short time we shall commence the publication of one in Fort Wayne; and we promise that no pains shall be spared to render it deserving an extensive patronage.

As to the unmanly attacks on Dr. C. Schmitz, we will only say, that his character as a gentleman, a citizen, or a scholar, is at least equal to that of any of the scribblers in the Times. If he deem them worthy of notice, he will soon have an opportunity of replying in the columns of the Beobachter.

Millerism appears to be in a very flourishing condition in the east. In one number of a New York daily paper we find the following notices of it:—Mr. N. Brown, of Kingston, N. H. cut his wife's throat.—Cause, he had become enraged by Miller's preaching. The wife of Mr. Leveridge, of Newark, N. Jersey, poisoned herself and two children with arsenic.—Cause, Mr. Miller's preaching. A young man in Providence has been sent to the insane asylum, having been deprived of his reason by the same pernicious doctrine. A respectable mechanic in New Bedford had become insane from the same cause, and was seen on his knees in the snow, with a bundle of Miller's pamphlets in his hand, alternately praying and blaspheming.

This, we should think, would be mischief enough in one day to satisfy the longings of the most depraved and blood-thirsty wretch that ever disgraced the human form.—Four persons deprived of life and two bereft of their reason by the insane ravings of an illiterate old fanatic or impostor. Who after this will boast of the enlightenment of the present age, or wonder at the progress of Mormonism, or any of the

other delusions which have led so many weak minds astray within the last few years.

We do seriously think the strong arm of the law ought to be interposed to stop this current of unmitigated evil. The preachers of this doctrine are too dangerous to the welfare of society to be allowed to run at large any longer.

**NEW YORK MARKETS, March 4.**

Flour, Genesee, 4 75; Ohio & Mich. 4 37 1/2 62 Wheat 83 1/2; Rye 55; Oats 32; Corn 47 1/2 50. Ashes, pearl, 6 50 1/2 75; Pots 5 50.

Pork, mess, 8 37; prime, 6 37. Beef, mess, 6 50; prime 4 00. Lard, 5 1/2 1/2 6. Hams, 6 1/2 1/2 7. Smoked Beef, 6. Cheese, 4 1/2 1/2.

Beeswax, 28 1/2 29. Whiskey, 19.

Coffee, Laguayra 7 1/2 1/2; Rio 6 1/2 1/2; St. Domingo 5 1/2 1/2.

Molasses, N. Orleans, 18 1/2. Sugar, N. Orleans, 4 1/2 1/2; Havana, white, 9.

Rice, ordinary to fair, 1 87 1/2 25; good 2 50 1/2 62. Coffee, 2 00 1/2 12; Mackerel, No. 1, 7 75; No. 2, 8 75; No. 3, 4 25.

Tea, Imperial, 36 1/2 90; Gunpowder 36 1/2 90; Hyson 40 1/2 85; Young Hyson, 37 1/2 90.

**Reduction of tolls on the Wabash and Erie Canal.**—We are glad to perceive that our Senator Dr. Clark, has offered a resolution in the Senate, which has been adopted by that body, requiring the board of Public Works to appoint a member of said Board to proceed to Indiana, for the purpose of arranging with the proper authorities of said State, the rates of toll upon the Wabash and Erie canal, in the States of Ohio and Indiana. Some arrangement of this kind will have to be effected, if our state calculates that this canal will enter the lists as a competitor in bearing off the productions of the Wabash Valley, to a northern market.—*Maumee River Times.*

From the Baltimore Patriot.

**TERRIBLE EARTHQUAKE IN THE WEST INDIES.—10,000 LIVES LOST!**

Extracts of a letter received by the owners of the Frances Jane, dated St. John's, February 14th and 15th, state:

"We have received advices from the Windward. The effects of the earthquake of the 8th inst. have been awful, indeed. Point Pitre in Guadeloupe, is totally destroyed, and ten thousand persons are supposed to have been killed. The loss of property is immense. At Antigua also, there has been a great loss of property, but five lives lost. All the mills and sugar works are more or less injured and the greater part of the crop will be lost. Nevis, Montserrat, Barbadoes, &c., are said to have suffered much, but to what extent is not known yet."

St. Martin, Wednesday, Feb. 8.

About 10 o'clock, P. M. to-day, this island experienced an alarming earthquake. It lasted from three to four minutes; during which period, and, indeed, some time after, this town, Philipsburg, Netherlands Division, exhibited a distressing scene.

The noise and jar of furniture moving about the breaking of glass, &c., added to the creaking of houses, and the awful roar of an earthquake, filled the boldest heart with fear and consternation. Many wall houses are much injured.

Most of the old walls lie at this time in heaps in different sections of the town. The sand or earth, forming the shores of our town, opened and raised in an extraordinary manner, plainly showing the escape of confined air.

Thursday, 9th. Arrived this morning the schooner Sisters, Capt. Marshall, who was off St. Kitts at the time of the first earthquake yesterday. His recital of the circumstances is pathetic in the extreme. Both St. Kitts and St. Austalia have suffered, but the particulars are not yet known.

**D. ATTWELL.**

**EARTHQUAKE—AN ISLAND PARTLY SUNK.**—Captain Matthews of the schooner Eric, from Port au Petit, informs us that the Brig Chas. Captain Dunham, arrived at that port from St. Thomas the day previous to his sailing, and reported that an earthquake had taken place at the Windward Islands on the 8th of February, and serious fears were entertained for the safety of the Island Montserrat, which it was reported had partly sunk. An English steamer had been despatched to ascertain the amount of damage on that and other islands.—*N. Y. Express.*

**Great number of deaths.**—It may be safely said that over two hundred thousand hogs have been slaughtered; a number considerably over any former year. The introduction of a hard oil and the great object of raising ready cash; hogs being the only thing that would bring it, is the cause of farmers driving in so many this season. The demand from Europe has made them a cash article.—*Cin. Sun.*

**RELIEF LAWS—SUPREME COURT.**

A case from Illinois has been before the Supreme Court at Washington, this winter, and has been decided, which is supposed to pronounce all relief laws as they were called passed by the States, unconstitutional. We have not seen the opinion of the court at length, and till we do cannot state to what extent it reaches. Cases are frequently decided on some point not involving the general principles that may be in controversy.

In the Illinois case, above mentioned, there were, we believe three grounds taken on all or either of which, it was contended by counsel, the decision that was given should be given.

The case was something like this. A had loaned B. money, and took a mortgage on a piece of land, to secure the payment. The mortgage was peculiar. It contained a stipulation as part of the contract, that if a failure was made in payment of the money, the mortgage might proceed and sell the land for what it would bring, to make his money, —in other words, a power to sell.

After the execution of this mortgage, the Legislature of that state passed a law requiring land to sell for two thirds of its appraised value. The act also extended the time of stay of execution, we believe. Under this state of facts the attorney for the mortgagee made the following points:

1st. That the stay and appraisement law was unconstitutional so far as it related to all contracts prior to its passage.

2d. That, if it was not unconstitutional as to all contracts, it was as to all mortgage contracts, inasmuch as in cases of mortgage, the mortgagee had by his own contract given up, devoted and sold the mortgaged property for payment of the debt, and therefore the Legislature had no power to say the mortgagee should give more than his debt for the

property, (in case it should happen to be appraised to more,) or be deprived of his money.

3d. That, if the Legislature had that power in regard to mortgages in general, still they had not power in regard to that particular mortgage, as it went further than a common mortgage, and expressly declared that if the mortgage was not paid, the land should be sold for what it would bring to pay the debt—that therefore, if the Legislature could pass an appraisement law in regard to that piece of property it could impair an express contract. It was not necessary that the court should decide more than the last point, to have made the decision it did make; and till we see the opinion as delivered, we cannot say whether their decision does go to any greater length.—*Jeffersonian.*

**FEMALE COURAGE.**—We find the subjoined account of presence of mind in a female, in the last Crawford (Pa.) Democrat:

During the early part of last week, a couple of men came through Meadville in search of a fellow by the name of Blanchard, who had stolen a horse somewhere in Ohio.—Failing to catch Blanchard here, they passed on towards Erie leaving information, however, respecting the rogue and his crime.

On Wednesday last, a man stopped into the Jail in this place, and enquired of Mrs. Throop the Jailor, for one of her sons. Mrs. T. recognized him at once as an old boarder, who had been sent to the Penitentiary some three years ago for horse stealing and who was no other than the horse thief Blanchard. Without expressing her knowledge of his recent offence, she entered into conversation with him, and soon after asked him if he would like to see his old quarters? He replied in the affirmative, and Mrs. T. immediately ushered him into his former place of lodging. No sooner, however, had he entered the room to gratify his curiosity, than Mrs. Throop quickly closed the door, and turning the key, informed the outwitted thief, that he was her prisoner.

The courage and presence of mind evinced by Mrs. Throop are worthy of all praise, and she richly deserves some substantial reward at the hands of those whom Blanchard has wronged.

**SHOCKING AFFAIR.**—The Bradford (Pa.) Reporter contains the following particulars of a most shocking case of seduction by a minister of the gospel:

Something more than a year ago, a man by the name of Lefevre, came to the neighborhood of Wysox, as a Presbyterian preacher. What evidence he adduced of good standing, we know not. Yet we presume he must have exhibited credentials either genuine or forged, as he was retained as pastor of the church at that place. After having officiated for several months, information was received here of his previous bad conduct and expulsion from the church somewhere in the Eastern States, and also that he was a married man. He here repeated himself as a single man, and paid some informal attention to some of the respectable young ladies of the place.

Upon the reception of this news, we believe he was dismissed from the church, or, at least, silenced as a preacher, yet strange to say, many respectable persons, both male and female, disbelieved all the evidence of his former bad conduct—gave him their confidence, and manifested a constant, unvarying, though misplaced friendship for him until the recent development of his villainy. Among the families who continued to receive his visits, was that of Moses Woodburn, who with his wife and only daughter, a lovely girl of 21 or 22 years of age, had all been united with his church. While thus he continued to retain the entire confidence of Mr. Woodburn's family, he was, serpent like, entwining his fangs around the daughter, and strange as it may seem, she fell a victim to his seductive arts, entirely unsuspecting by either her father or mother. On Saturday last, she gave birth to a child, which is still living. When the information was conveyed to Mr. Woodburn, who was living all in another part of the house, he groaned aloud—placed his hands upon his breast, and expired in a few minutes. This sudden and awful multiplication of sorrow was too much to be borne by the mother of the doomed and ruined girl, and the wife of the dying husband—reason was deluged, and the mother became a maniac.

The explosion of such a horrid scheme of villainy, rendered more awful by having been planned and perpetrated by one who assumed the liveliest of heaven, fell like a shock upon the community. The villain who had caused it was arrested and safely lodged in jail, where he must remain till May court when he will probably be tried for several offences, one of which, we understand, is that of administering oaths to his victim, in order to procure abortion.

P. S. We have since learned that the young lady has become partially deranged.

**Washington Correspondence of the Ohio Statesman.**

Washington, Thursday, March 2, 1843.

You have already been apprised of what has been done by this last session of the ever memorable federal 27th Congress. Among the measures which have failed to be definitely disposed of, are:

The Oregon bill, which passed the Senate in time to be acted upon by the House; but which has been suffered to lie on the table by the federal majority for fear that the adoption of measures for the formal occupation of beautiful territory would give offence to Her Britannic Majesty;

General Jackson's Indemnity, which passed the Senate in time to be concurred in by the House; but which has been suffered to lie over by the feds of the House in obedience to the dictum of John Q. Adams;

A bill to prevent the employment of private expresses in the transportation of mailable matter;

Mr. Amos Kendall's Indemnity for damages incurred (\$11,600) in withholding the payment of an exorbitant demand upon the Post Office Department by Stockton and Stocks. This case was favorable recommended to the House by Mr. Cowen, the whig chairman of the committee on Claims; but there being a point of law involved in the case indemnity has been suspended, and a bill passed by both Houses, relieving Mr. Kendall from the prison bounds of Washington, until the opinion of the supreme Court is obtained, and one year thereafter. We doubt not a favorable opinion will be given, and that Mr. Kendall will ultimately be relieved from the burden of damages inflicted by the Circuit Court;

The Warehousing bill, authorizing the storage of goods, by importing merchants, on

credit to the Government for the duties upon them; and a hundred dozen private bills. All of which are left on the shelf to dry, together with No. 448, or Arnold's Retrenchment.

Mr. Root Johnson, from the select committee, reported in favor of the assumption of State debts in an issue of \$200,000,000 of Government stock, with a resolution that the committee be directed to report a bill.

Mr. Adams moved to amend by three resolutions.

1st. Rescinding repudiation by any state of its debts, as unconstitutional.

2d. Declaring that the United States in the event of such repudiation by any state, leading to a war against that state, is not bound to assist in the defence of such state.

3d. Excommunicating such state from the Union, as being no longer, in case of such war, a fractional part of the United States.

Whole business laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The Senate bill for reducing the rates of postage from 6 1/4 12 1/2 18 3/4 cents, &c. to 5, 10, 15, cents, &c. was taken up.

An amendment was offered fixing the rates of postage (single letters) for all distances not exceeding 50 miles, 5 cents; over 50 and not exceeding 100 miles, 10 cents; over 100 miles and not exceeding 200, 15 cents; over 400 miles, 25 cents.

Which amendment was agreed to by a handsome majority, and the bill was passed.

**Saturday March 4, 1843.**

The Federal 27th Congress is closed.—Three sessions—fifteen months' legislation out of 21! Where are we? What is the condition of the country, after this tinkering in retrenchment and reform? Excepting that the Treasury is left unconditionally under the control of the Executive, from the repeal of the Independent Treasury Law—excepting, that imported goods are far proportionably higher, in the present devaluation of prices in every thing, than they would have been under a re-establishment of the late Tariff laws—excepting, that the pressure upon all classes, and every business of society, is tenfold severer than at the advent of this administration—excepting, that a general Executive bargaining, and purchase of soul and body, recently instituted, has corrupted the political morals of the country to some extent—excepting these and other expectations, we are precisely where this unprofitable Congress found us, when they took the government upon their shoulders; when the working people, suffering from bank frauds, bank depreciations, and bank explosions, were misled to attribute the evil times upon which they had fallen to the mal-administration of Martin Van Buren.

Among the innumerable items of business disposed by a final passage and approval yesterday, were:

The civil and diplomatic Appropriation bill, with amendments—among which were: an item of \$5,000 for the renewal of Greenough's Statue of Washington out of the capitol into the public grounds attached to the next move, we suppose, will be to the Potomac river.

The 20 per cent. reduction made in the public printing at the commencement of the present Congress, was revoked as far as affects the printing of the present session, and the old prices of 1819 restored.

The Treasury note bill, was passed with an amendment authorizing the issue of stock with ten years to run on all these notes, (nearly eleven millions.) This is called funding the debt, but the debt will have to be paid when the promise becomes due, in something more substantial than new stock based upon Treasury notes.

The Chinese bill was passed, appropriating \$40,000 for establishing commercial relations with China, with an amendment that the commissioner, to be appointed by the President, must be confirmed by the Senate. And that his annual pay shall not exceed \$9,000 exclusive of outfit.

A bill granting pensions to the widows of the Revolutionary soldiers for one year, was passed.

The navy bill was disposed of, or rather the amendments thereto.

**EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS.**

Henry A. Wise, nominated as Minister to France, was rejected twice in secret session yesterday. The first vote we understand was 12 to 24—four whigs voting for him and two democrats against him.

Caleb Cushing was as often rejected for the Treasury.

John C. Spencer of the War Department, was finally confirmed as Secretary of the Treasury James M. Porter will probably succeed Spencer in the War Department.

Mr. Everett's nomination as minister to China was confirmed.

W. W. Irwin, of Pa., was confirmed as Charge d'Affaires to Denmark. They drink nothing but fourth proof brandy at Copenhagen, so that Irwin will be perfect at home among the Danes.

**THE BILL SIGNED.**

The bill for the repeal of the Bankrupt Law was brought into the House with the President's signature, last night, at the eleventh hour.

**THE DISTRICT BANKS.**

The rechartering of the District Banks is left to the discretion of the next Congress.—Weller told us yesterday morning they would not succeed, and they didn't. So anxious did the bankers become as to their fate that we are told some of their lobby men proposed to take their renewal on the "individual liability" principle, rather than trust themselves to the Locofocos of the next session.

There were not less than three thousand people in the galleries and on the floor of the House last night. When the committee waited on the President at about one o'clock P. M. returned that he had no further communication to make, and wished the members a happy return to the enjoyment of their families.

Previous to adjournment, Speaker White addressed the House in a short and appropriate benediction, and the dispersion of the twelve tribes of whiggery immediately followed.

We shall write you again on Monday.

Truly, yours, &c.

**ROANOKE.**

**WINDING THEM UP.**—Alabama has put her State Bank, root and branch, into liquidation. Iowa has repealed the charter of the Mineral Bank of Dubuque; the only bank they ever had. There is not a bank now in Alabama, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa or Oregon. The States and Territories, therefore have a clear field and a fair chance to go the hard or soft currency, as they may prefer.—*Manhattan Telegraph.*

Some errors having occurred in the following list of mail contracts, as published on last week, we have corrected and republished this week.

**MAIL CONTRACTS.**—Proposals will be received at the contract office of the Post office department in Washington city until the 13th April next, for carrying the mail for three years, from the 1st July next, on the following routes:

3939. From Augusta, by Northport, Wolcott's mills, White's corner, Bloomfield and Ontario, to Lima, 150 miles and back once a week.

Leave Augusta every Monday at 5 a m; arrive at Lima next Thursday at 11 a m.

Leave Lima every Thursday at 1 p m; arrive at Augusta next Sunday at 6 p m.

3944. From Fort Wayne, by Columbus, O-wego and Leeburg to Plymouth, 75 miles and back once a week.

Leave Fort Wayne every Thursday at 6 a m; arrive at Plymouth next day by 6 p m.

Leave Plymouth every Thursday at 6 a m; arrive at Fort Wayne next day by 6 p m.

3946. From Muncietown, by Granville, Hartford and Montpelier, to Bluffon, 48 miles, once a week.

Leave Muncietown every Thursday at 6 a m; arrive at Bluffon next day by 12 m.

Leave Bluffon every Friday at one p m; arrive at Muncietown next day by 6 p m.

3947. From New Rochester, Ohio, by Hicksville, Newville, Auburn, Asa Brown's Augusta, Sparta and Leeburg, to the nearest point on the route from Lima to Peru, 150 miles and back once a week.

Leave New Rochester every Monday at 6 a m; arrive at Leeburg next Thursday by 12 m.

Leave Leeburg every Thursday at 1 p m; arrive at New Rochester next Sunday by 6 p m.

3951. From Warsaw to Plymouth, 30 miles and back once a week.

Leave Warsaw every Thursday at 6 a m; arrive at Plymouth same day by 6 p m.

Leave Plymouth every Friday at 6 a m; arrive at Warsaw same day by 6 p m.

**PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL.**

Monday Afternoon March 13, 1843.

The Aldermen elect of the city of Fort Wayne met at the city Recorder's office in said city, the same being the day appointed by the charter for the first meeting of the council; present their honors Joseph Morgan Mayor, and Franklin P. Randall, John B. Cacanour, Hugh McCulloch, Philo H. Taylor, Lysander Williams and M. W. Hubbell, the aldermen, who now produce their certificates of election, and are sworn into office by his honor the Mayor.

Henry Low, Esq., the Mayor elect, now producing his certificate of election and official bond, with a James Hutchinson and Ochsman B. H. securities, who are approved of by the council, and thereupon he is sworn into office by Joseph Morgan, Esq.

On motion the common council proceeded to elect officers for the ensuing year, and the following were elected.

William Lytle city Recorder,  
L. P. Ferry, city Attorney,  
O. W. Jeffers, Treasurer,  
James Crumley, collector,  
James Crumley, high constable,  
Wm. Steward, street commissioner.

On motion of Mr. Randall, allowed James Crumley six dollars and fifty cents for removing nuisances.

On motion of Mr. Hubbell, allowed Mathias Glynn fifty cents for removing nuisance.

On motion of Mr. Williams, allowed T. Tighe four dollars and ninety five cents for printing to date. Mr. Taylor voting in the negative.

On motion of Mr. Hubbell, Mr. Nelson's bills are postponed until next meeting.

On motion of Mr. Cacanour, John Cochran is allowed three dollars for a fire coat.

On motion of Mr. Hubbell, Joseph H. McMaken, Madison Swetsler, Henry R. Colerick, William S. Edsall and William Lytle, are allowed one dollar each for their services as inspectors and clerks of the last election.

On motion of Mr. Williams, allowed J. and S. Edsall nineteen dollars and eighty four cents for timber for sidewalks on Calhoun street.

On motion of Mr. Taylor, allowed John Cotter fifty cents for work for lot on Washington street.

On motion of Mr. Williams, the Council adjourned to meet at the Mayors office on Saturday the 25th March inst.

**MARRIED.**—On the 16th inst., by N. M'Lean, Esq. Mr. TIMOTHY BIGGS to LEAN HOBBS. Also Mr. Whitmore to Cela Hobbs, all of Allen county.

We are authorized to announce the name of B. BROWNING as a candidate for the office of Road Supervisor in the 4th district, Wayne township.

**Sheriff's Sale.**

BY virtue of an execution to me directed, issued from the Allen Circuit Court, against goods, chattels, lands and tenements of Samuel Sowers and John Spencer (jointly) have levied upon the following real estate, to wit: The west half of the south-west quarter of section four in T. 20 N. p. 32, R. 10 E. containing 80 acres; and I will offer the same and profits for seven years of the same at the Court House door in the city of Fort Wayne between the hours of 10 o'clock A.M. and 4 o'clock P.M. on the 1st day of April next; and if the same should fail to run for a sufficient sum to satisfy said debt, interest, cost, and carrying costs, I will then offer the fee simple, said lot to commence at 2 o'clock.

Taken on execution as the property of Sam'l Sowers, to satisfy an execution in favor of State Bank of Indiana.

B. B. STEVENS, Sheriff A. C.

March 18th 1843.



**Sheriffs' Blanks, &c. &c.**  
**ALL AT THE OFFICE.**

On motion of Mr. Taylor, allowed John Catter fifty cents for work for his On Wash- ington street.

On motion of Mr. Williams, the Council adjourned to meet at the Mayors office on Saturday the 26th March inst.

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**MARRIED.**—On the 16th inst., by N<sup>o</sup> 1<sup>st</sup> Lieut. Reg. Maj. Timothy Rogers to J. A. H. Haines. Also Mr. Whismore to Celia Hobbs all of Allen county.

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We are authorised to announce the name of **B. BLOWING** as a candidate for the office of Road Supervisor in the 4th district Wayne township.

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**Sheriff's Sale.**

**BY** virtue of an execution to me directed by the Allen Circuit Court, against the goods, chattels, lands and tenements of Samuel S. Sells, alias Sproeder (debtors) I have levied upon the following real estate, to wit: The west half of the south-west quarter of section four (4) Township 32, North of range 11 East, containing 32 acres; and I will offer the same and profits for seven years of the same at the Court House door in the city of Fort Wayne between the hours of 10 o'clock A.M. and 4 o'clock P.M. on the 1<sup>st</sup> day of April next, and if the same should fail to real for a sufficient sum to satisfy said debt and interest, cost, and accruing costs, I will then offer the same for sale to commence at 2 o'clock P.M. on the 1<sup>st</sup> day of April next, the property of Sam<sup>l</sup> S. Sells, to satisfy an execution in favor of Sam<sup>l</sup> H. Black of Indiana.

H. B. STEVENS, Sheriff A. C.

March 18th 1891.





